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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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20999 7590 01/12/2006  
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EXAMINER

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ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2686

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5-12, and 18-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 5, 6, 9-12, and 18-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bishop et al WO 9949682 (hereinafter Bishop)** in view of **Holmes et al 6,636,749 (hereinafter Holmes)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Bishop discloses a convertible phone system (communications environment 100, see fig. 1, p.5, line 18), comprising: a terminal unit (docking unit 102, see fig. 1, p. 5, line 19), a handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20) including a multi-format power interface (inherent, since the mobile telephone serial port 114 is connected to a terminal unit with a BORSCHT means or functionality, indicating that it is capable of being charged or receiving power from the terminal, and since the mobile telephone 104 is a wireless mobile device, it has an additional power source to charge or power the device when it is disconnected from the terminal unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5, lines 6-9, lines 25-27), said handset confirmed to operate in a fixed wireless loop phone service mode using power provided

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through said terminal unit when said power connection cable is connected to said multi-format power connection interface of said handsets (when mobile telephone 104 is docked with docking unit 102, an incoming call passes to wireline communication devices 110 as if attached to a single line for wireline service, see figs. 1 and 2, p.7, lines 30-36 and p.8, lines 1-5), said handset configured to operate in a mobile wireless phone service mode when said power connector cable is disconnected from said multi-format power connector interface and a battery is connected to said multi-format power connection interface of said handset (inherent, since the mobile telephone serial port 114 is connected to a terminal unit with a BORSCHT means or functionality, indicating that it is capable of being charged or receiving power from the terminal, and since the mobile telephone 104 is a wireless mobile device, it has an additional power source such as a battery power the device when it is disconnected from the terminal unit, and the mobile telephone can communicate with mobile communications network 106 via a wireless link 108 when disconnected from the docking unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5, lines 6-9, lines 18-27, and p.7, lines 22-28).

Bishop fails to disclose a power connector cable coupled to said terminal unit.

In the same field of endeavor, Holmes discloses a power connector cable (power and audio cord 108, see fig. 6, col. 9, lines 11-15) coupled to said terminal unit (vehicle 102 with a Bluetooth module 106 connected to it by the vehicle adapter 104, see fig. 6, col. 8, lines 66-67 and col. 7, lines 1-15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Holmes with Bishop for the benefit of providing a power cord that can provide both power and wireless protocol capability.

Regarding **claim 5**, as applied to claim 1, Bishop further discloses wherein said handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20) provides a cellular phone air interface (mobile telephone communicates with network 106 via wireless link 108, see p. 5, lines 20-21).

Regarding **claim 6**, as applied to claim 1, Bishop further discloses wherein said handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20) provides a PCS air interface (mobile communications network 106 which is in communication with mobile telephone 104 can be a CDMA, TDMA or GSM wireless network, see p. 6, lines 21-26).

Regarding **claim 9**, as applied to claim 1, Bishop further discloses wherein said terminal unit includes a peripheral connection (docking unit 102 has a single two-wire port 116, see fig. 2, p. 7, lines 17-18) for connecting a peripheral (communications device 110, see fig. 2, p. 7, line 1) to said terminal unit (multiple two-wire ports 116 are used to connect the communications device 110 to the docking unit 102, see fig. 1, p. 7, lines 10-13).

Regarding **claim 10**, as applied to claim 9, Bishop further discloses wherein said peripheral connection is an RJ-11 connection (two-wire port 116 used to connect docking unit 102 and communications device 110 is an RJ-11 port, see fig. 2, p. 7, lines 10-13).

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Regarding **claim 11**, as applied to claim 9, Bishop further discloses wherein said peripheral connection (docking unit 102 has a single two-wire port 116, see fig. 2, p. 7, lines 17-18) supports connecting a fax machine to said terminal unit (the communications device 110 that docking unit 102 is connected to by two-wire port 116 can be a fax machine, see p. 7, lines 1-4 and lines 10-13)

Regarding **claim 12**, as applied to claim 9, Bishop et al further discloses wherein: when said handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20) is configured to send and receive data to and from said peripheral connection, respectively (communications device 110 attached to docking unit 102 may originate a call while mobile telephone 104 is docked, and the user picks up the mobile telephone to receive the call, or a fax machine can be connected to the docking unit, see p. 8, lines 6 and p. 7, lines 1-4 and lines 10-13-16).

Regarding **claim 18**, Bishop discloses a method for converting a handset from operating in a fixed wireless local loop phone service mode to operating in a mobile wireless phone service mode, the method comprising; operating a handset in a fixed wireless local loop phone service mode (when mobile telephone 104 is docked with docking unit 102, an incoming call passes to wireline communication devices 110 as if attached to a single line for wireline service, see figs. 1 and 2, p.7, lines 30-36 and p.8, lines 1-5) using said power provided through said by the terminal unit (inherent, since the mobile telephone serial port 114 is connected to a terminal unit with a BORSCHT means or functionality, indicating that it is capable of being charged or receiving power from the terminal, and since the mobile telephone 104 is a wireless mobile device, it has

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an additional power source to charge or power the device when it is disconnected from the terminal unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5, lines 6-9, lines 25-27);

detaching said handset from said terminal unit by disconnecting said power connector cable from said multi-format power connection interface of said handset (see fig. 1, p.5,

lines 18-27 and p.7, lines 24-28): connecting a battery to said multi-format power

connection interface of said handset (inherent, since the mobile telephone 104 is a

wireless mobile device, it has an additional power source in the form of a battery to

power the device when it is disconnected from the terminal unit, and the mobile

telephone can communicate with mobile communications network 106 via a wireless

link 108 when disconnected from the docking unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5,

lines 6-9, lines 18-27, and p.7, lines 22-28): and operating said handset in a mobile

wireless phone service mode using power provided by said battery (inherent, since the

mobile telephone serial port 114 is connected to a terminal unit with a BORSCHT

means or functionality, indicating that it is capable of being charged or receiving power

from the terminal, and since the mobile telephone 104 is a wireless mobile device, it has

an additional power source such a battery to charge or power the device when it is

disconnected from the terminal unit, and the mobile telephone can communicate with

mobile communications network 106 via a wireless link 108 when disconnected from the

docking unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5, lines 6-9, lines 18-27, and p.7, lines

22-28).

Bishop fails to disclose attaching with a power connection cable a handset to a terminal unit, and wherein a power connector cable connects to a multi-format power connection interface of said handset to provide power to said handset.

In the same field of endeavor, Holmes discloses attaching with a power connection cable (power and audio cord 108, see fig. 6, col. 9, lines 11-15) a handset (wireless device 110, see fig. 6, col. 8, line 66) to a terminal unit (vehicle 102 with a Bluetooth module 106 connected to it by the vehicle adapter 104, see fig. 6, col. 8, lines 66-67 and col. 7, lines 1-15), and wherein a power connector cable connects to a multi-format power connection interface (phone power and audio connector 302, see fig. 6, col. 9, lines 11-15) of said handset to provide power to said handset (see col. 9, lines 11-15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Holmes with Bishop for the benefit of providing a power cord that can provide both power and wireless protocol capability.

Regarding **claim 19**, as applied to claim 18, Bishop further discloses wherein said handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20) provides a cellular phone air interface (mobile telephone communicates with network 106 via wireless link 108, see p. 5, lines 20-21).

Regarding **claim 20**, as applied to claim 18, Bishop further discloses wherein said handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20) provides a PCS air interface (mobile communications network 106 which is in communication with mobile telephone 104 can be a CDMA, TDMA or GSM wireless network, see p. 6, lines 21-26).



Regarding **claim 21**, as applied to claim 18, Bishop further discloses further comprising recharging said battery while said handset is attached to said terminal unit (docking unit provides charging interface for charging the mobile telephone's battery, see p. 6, lines 17-20).

Regarding **claim 22**, as applied to claim 18, Bishop further discloses further comprising: receiving data from a peripheral device connected to said terminal unit (communications device 110 attached to docking unit 102 may originate a call while mobile telephone 104 is docked, and the user picks up the mobile telephone to receive the call, see p. 8, lines 6-16), and providing said data to the handset (call is transferred from the communication device 110 to the mobile telephone 104 through the docking unit 102, see p. 6, lines 6-16).

Regarding **claim 23**, as applied to claim 18, Bishop further discloses further comprising sending data (incoming calls, see p. 7, line 36) from said handset to a peripheral device (incoming call to mobile telephone 104 is passed to communication device 110, see p. 7, lines 31-36, p. 8, lines 1-5) connected to said terminal unit (communication device 110 connected to docking unit 102 through two-wire port 116, see fig. 1, p. 7, lines 10-20).

Regarding **claim 24**, as applied to claim 18, Bishop further discloses wherein operating the handset includes sending (incoming call to mobile telephone 104 is passed to communication device 110 through docking unit 102, see p. 7, lines 31-36, p. 8, lines 1-5) and receiving data through a peripheral connection in said terminal unit (communications device 110 attached to docking unit 102 may originate a call while

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mobile telephone 104 is docked, and the user picks up the mobile telephone to continue the call, see p. 8, lines 6-16).

Regarding **claim 25**, Bishop et al discloses a system for providing convertible phone wireless service (communications environment 100, see fig. 1, p.5, line 18), comprising: means for operating said handset using said power provided through an attaching means (communications device 110 attached to docking unit 102 may originate a call while mobile telephone 104 is docked, and the user picks up the mobile telephone to receive the call, see p. 8, lines 6-16), to operate in a fixed wireless local loop mode (when mobile telephone 104 is docked with docking unit 102, an incoming call passes to wireline communication devices 110 as if attached to a single line for wireline service, see figs. 1 and 2, p.7, lines 30-36 and p.8, lines 1-5), means for detaching said handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20) from said terminal unit (user can pick up mobile telephone from docking unit 102, see p. 8, lines 13-16) at said multi-format power connection interface of said handset (inherent, since the mobile telephone serial port 114 is connected to a terminal unit with a BORSCHT means or functionality, indicating that it is capable of being charged or receiving power from the terminal, and since the mobile telephone 104 is a wireless mobile device, it has an additional power source to charge or power the device when it is disconnected from the terminal unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5, lines 6-9, lines 25-27), means for connecting a battery to said handset at said multi-format power connection interface of said handset, and means for operating said handset using power provided by said battery (inherent, since the mobile telephone serial port 114 is connected to a terminal unit with a BORSCHT

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means or functionality, indicating that it is capable of being charged or receiving power from the terminal, and since the mobile telephone 104 is a wireless mobile device, it has an additional power source such as a battery power the device when it is disconnected from the terminal unit, and the mobile telephone can communicate with mobile communications network 106 via a wireless link 108 when disconnected from the docking unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5, lines 6-9, lines 18-27, and p.7, lines 22-28), to operate in a mobile wireless phone service mode (when the mobile telephone serial port 114 is not coupled with docking unit 112, it is in communication with the mobile communications network 106 and being powered by the mobile telephones battery, see p. 6, line 17-20, and p. 7, lines 24-28).

Bishop fails to disclose a means for attaching a handset to a terminal unit, said attaching means connected to said handset at a multi-format power connection interface of said handset; means for providing power from said terminal unit to said handset through said attaching means.

In the same field of endeavor, Holmes discloses a means (power and audio cord 108, see fig. 6, col. 9, lines 11-15) for attaching a handset (wireless device 110, see fig. 6, col. 8, line 66) to a terminal unit (vehicle 102 with a Bluetooth module 106 connected to it by the vehicle adapter 104, see fig. 6, col. 8, lines 66-67 and col. 7, lines 1-15), said attaching means connected to said handset at a multi-format power connection interface of said handset (phone power and audio connector 302, see fig. 6, col. 9, lines 11-15); means for providing power from said terminal unit to said handset through said attaching means (see col. 9, lines 11-15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Holmes with Bishop for the benefit of providing a power cord that can provide both power and wireless protocol capability.

4. Claims 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bishop et al (WO 9949682)** in view of **Nagata (6,628,966)**.

Regarding **claim 26** Bishop et al discloses a wireless phone handset (mobile telephone 104, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 20), comprising: an antenna (antenna 210, see fig. 2, p. 8, lines 20-21), a modem connected to said antenna (radio unit 208 connected to antenna 210), a terminal unit connection (mobile telephone serial port 114, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 25-27), a handset user interface (the handset user interface is inherent to the handset or mobile telephone for different applications or features such as making a phone call, wherein said modem provides an air interface using said antenna (wireless link 108, see fig. 1, p. 5, lines 19-21), wherein said air interface provides a wireless connection to a wireless network (mobile telephone receives and transmits modulated signals used by mobile communications network 106, see p. 6, lines 27-31), wherein said handset is configured to operate in a fixed wireless loop phone service mode when said power connector cable is connected to said multi-format power connection interface (when mobile telephone 104 is docked with docking unit 102, an incoming call passes to wireline communication devices 110 as if attached to a single line for wireline service, see figs. 1 and 2, p.7, lines 30-36 and p.8, lines 1-5) and wherein said wireless phone handset is configured to operate in a mobile wireless phone service mode when said battery is connected to said multi-format

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power connection interface (inherent, since the mobile telephone serial port 114 is connected to a terminal unit with a BORSCHT means or functionality, indicating that it is capable of being charged or receiving power from the terminal, and since the mobile telephone 104 is a wireless mobile device, it has an additional power source such as a battery power the device when it is disconnected from the terminal unit, and the mobile telephone can communicate with mobile communications network 106 via a wireless link 108 when disconnected from the docking unit, see fig. 1, p.2, lines 23-27 and p. 5, lines 6-9, lines 18-27, and p.7, lines 22-28).

Bishop et al fails to disclose a multi-format power connection interface compatible with a power connector and a battery.

In the same field of endeavor, Nagata teaches a multi-format power interface compatible with a power connector and a battery (portable digital telephone 6 is provided with the external connector 5, and battery 6).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Nagata into the system of Bishop et al for the benefit of reducing the consumption of battery power in a portable digital telephone.

Regarding **claim 27**, as applied to claim 26, Bishop et al further discloses wherein said handset (wireless link 108, see p. 5, line 21) provides a cellular air interface (mobile telephone communicates with network 106 via wireless link 108, see p. 5, lines 20-21).

Regarding **claim 28**, as applied to claim 26, Bishop et al further discloses wherein said handset provides a PCS air interface (mobile communications network 106

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which is in communication with mobile telephone 104 can be a CDMA, TDMA or GSM wireless network, see p. 6, lines 21-26).

5. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Inubushi et al 5,548,824 (hereinafter Inubushi)** in view of **Bishop et al WO 9949682 (hereinafter Bishop)**.

Regarding **claim 30**, Inubushi discloses mode to operating in a fixed wireless local loop phone service mode, the method comprising: connecting a battery (see col. 2, lines 29-42) to a multi-format power connection interface (portable radio communication device with an interface for a battery 7a, 30, 31, 29 and external power source 8a, 9a, see fig. 6) of a handset; operating said handset in a mobile wireless phone service mode using power provided by said battery (see col. 2, lines 23-52); disconnecting said battery from said multi-format power connection interface of said handset (see fig. 6, col. 2, lines 52-60); attaching with a power connector cable (external power supply 10, see fig. 6, col. 2, lines 52-60) said handset to a terminal unit, wherein said power connector cable connects to said multi-format power connection interface of said handset to provide power to said handset (see fig. 6, col. 2, lines 52-60).

Inubushi fails to disclose operating said handset in a fixed wireless local loop phone service mode using said power provided through said power connector cable.

In the same field of endeavor, Bishop discloses operating said handset in a fixed wireless local loop phone service mode using said power provided through a terminal unit (when mobile telephone 104 is docked with docking unit 102, an incoming

call passes to wireline communication devices 110 as if attached to a single line for wireline service, see figs. 1 and 2, p.7, lines 30-36 and p.8, lines 1-5).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Bishop with Inubushi for the benefit of connecting communication devices such as fax machines to a mobile communications network.

6. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bishop et al (WO 9949682)** in view of **Holmes et al 6,636,749 (hereinafter Holmes)** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Bryson (20050037810)**.

Regarding **claim 7**, as applied to claim 1, the combination of Bishop and Holmes disclose the claimed invention except wherein said handset includes a handset command interface for processing commands entered at said handset.

In the same field of endeavor, Bryson teaches wherein said handset (telephone 106, see fig. 2, p. 2, [0021]) includes a handset command interface (telephone 106 comprises data communication module 222 which includes a command interface module 302, see figs. 1 and 3, p. 4, [0033]) for processing commands entered at said handset (command interface module receives commands from user interface module 210 and sends instructions to the user interface module, see p. 4, [0033]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Bryson into the system of Bishop and Holmes the benefit of enabling a mobile telephone to engage in voice and data connection.

Regarding **claim 8**, as applied to claim 7, the combination of Bishop and Bryson disclose the claimed invention.

Bryson further discloses wherein said power connector cable (power and audio cord 108, see fig. 6, col. 9, lines 11-15) is connected to said multi-format power connection interface (phone power and audio connector 302, see fig. 6, col. 9, lines 11-15) of said handset (wireless device 110, see fig. 6, col. 8, line 66).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of Bishop, Holmes and Bryson for the benefit of providing a power cord that can provide both power and wireless protocol capability.

Bishop and Holmes fail to disclose wherein said command interface also processes commands received from said terminal unit.

Bryson, however, discloses wherein said command interface (telephone 106 comprises data communication module 222 which includes a command interface module 302, see figs. 1 and 3, p. 4, [0033]) processes commands (command interface module 302 receives messages from the packet data interface and relays them to the user interface module, see fig. 3, p. 4, [0034]) received from said terminal unit (GPRN 104, see fig. 3, p. 4, [0034]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the combination of Bishop, Holmes and Bryson for the benefit of allowing wireless devices to receive facsimile transmissions and to transmit facsimile transmissions to remote devices.



***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Latvakoski et al (20020193145) discloses a controller and method of controlling method thereof.

Goto (20030054859) discloses a cradle for portable terminal for printing image based on print information previously reserved with portable terminal at the time of connection to portable terminal.

Kwak (20030148788) discloses an integrated wireless local loop.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olumide T. Ajibade-Akonai whose telephone number is 571-272-6496. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8.30p-5p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

OA

  
CHARLES APPIAH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER